

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

THOMAS MULVEY

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1921

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Annual Report of the Department of Health, being for the year ended March 31, 1920.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. A. CALDER,

Minister of Health.



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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

OTTAWA, December 17, 1920.

Honourable J. A. CALDER,
Minister of Health,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Department of Health for the year ending March 31, 1920, under the following headings:—

1. Quarantine Service.
2. Immigration Medical Service.
3. Food and Drug Laboratories.
4. Opium and Narcotic Drugs.
5. Proprietary or Patent Medicines.
6. Marine Hospitals' Service.
7. Venereal Disease Control.
8. Publicity and Statistics.
9. Financial Statement.
10. Child Welfare.
11. Housing.

(1) QUARANTINE SERVICE

This branch of the public service was transferred from the Department of Immigration and Colonization to the Department of Health on September 1, 1919.

During the year 1919-20, the following Quarantine Stations were kept in operation:—

Atlantic Coast.—Halifax, North Sydney and Louisburg, in the province of Nova Scotia; Chatham and St. John, in the province of New Brunswick; Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island; and Grosse Isle, in the province of Quebec.

Pacific Coast.—William Head, Victoria, B.C.

The total number of vessels inspected during the year was 1,916, and the number of persons examined 560,123. In the year 1918-19, 1,450 vessels were inspected and 277,910 persons examined.

During the year none of the graver quarantinable diseases were found at the various Quarantine Stations, with the exception of smallpox, of which there was one case at Chatham, one at Charlottetown, and two at William Head.

The following is a summary of the reports received from the medical officers at the different Quarantine Stations, giving the number of vessels inspected, passengers examined, diseases treated, detentions, etc.

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At Halifax, 481 vessels were inspected and 277,874 persons examined. Of these 25,323 were cabin passengers, 18,830 second-class, 179,874 steerage, and 53,778 crew. Twenty-seven cases were admitted to hospital and 15 contacts were detained. The diseases found were measles, la grippe, mumps, chickenpox, diphtheria and paratyphoid.

At North Sydney, 255 vessels were inspected and 9,431 persons examined. No quarantinable disease was found.

At Louisburg, 82 vessels were inspected and 4,391 persons were examined. No quarantinable disease was found.

At St. John, 228 vessels were inspected and 60,130 persons were examined, of which 7,901 were cabin passengers; 7,952 intermediate, 25,187 steerage, 9 cattlemen, 26 stowaways, 22 distressed seamen, 50 deckers and 18,983 crew. Thirty-six patients were admitted to hospital and 16 contacts detained. The diseases found were typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, influenza and chickenpox. One death occurred from measles.

At Chatham, 30 ships were examined and 610 persons. One case of smallpox was detained, the crew vaccinated and the steamer quarantined. No other quarantinable disease was found.

At Charlottetown three vessels were inspected. One case of smallpox was discovered which was taken to the quarantine hospital. The ship was quarantined till the man was discharged.

At Grosse Isle, 363 vessels were inspected and 141,260 persons examined, including 4,218 cabin passengers, 30,071 intermediate, 70,633 steerage, 36,286 crew, 21 cattlemen, and 31 stowaways. There were 208 admissions to hospital, including mumps, influenza, scarlet fever, variola, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, enteric fever and pneumonia. Hundreds were vaccinated.

At William Head, 174 ships were inspected and 55,977 persons examined, including 9,375 cabin passengers, 19,091 steerage and intermediate, 24,401 crew, 16 stowaways, and 3,094 troops. Three ships were quarantined, one for smallpox and two for influenza. The admissions to hospital (28) were for influenza, pneumonia, smallpox, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever and mumps. There were four deaths during the year, two from smallpox and two from influenza.

Leper Lazaretto, Tracadie, N.B.—At the end of March, 1920, there remained 13 patients at this Lazaretto, seven males and six females. During the year two were admitted, one from Tracadie, the other Lameque, N.B. Two deaths occurred—both were in the last stages of the disease. Of the 13 patients remaining under treatment, 11 are French Canadian, one Icelandic and one Russian.

Leper Lazaretto, D'Arcy Island, B.C.—During the year, four lepers, all Chinese, were treated at this Lazaretto. One had so improved under the gynocardate treatment that he was released as cured on the 10th November, 1919, after all bacteriological tests had proved negative.

PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT

The reports from the inspectors are to the effect that the medical services, sleeping quarters and board given to the men employed on the various works are quite satisfactory. The department is informed that the general good health of the men and the excellent sanitary condition of the various camps are evidence of the intention of the contractors to comply with the regulations of the Public Works Health Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 12

(2) IMMIGRATION MEDICAL SERVICE

This branch of the public service was transferred from the Department of Immigration and Colonization to the Department of Health on September 1, 1919.

The immigration quarters at the various ocean ports, which were taken over by the military authorities during the war, were utilized during the present year by the Clearing Depot Services in connection with the general demobilization of ex-service men returning to this country with their dependents. As a consequence, the pre-war facilities for medical examination of immigrants not having been restored, that examination was, perhaps, not as satisfactory as it might otherwise have been. Apart from this, the unavoidable mingling of immigrants and soldiers contributed, in no small degree, to this somewhat unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Since the termination of the war a considerable increase in the number of immigrants has become very apparent, this being especially true in regard to British immigration.

While the Department of Health has not, as yet, had sufficient time to define and adopt a policy which will meet a long-felt want for more adequate means for the inspection of immigrants, it has, nevertheless, been able to secure the appointment of a few full-time medical officers at the ports of St. John and Halifax in lieu of those who were only part-time officers before the war. This innovation was made in the fall of 1919, and as the new appointees lacked training, the results from these few months could not be expected to be very appreciable. From what has been observed, however, this new policy is rather encouraging.

Statement showing number of immigrants inspected at the Atlantic and Pacific ports during the year 1919-20:—

Atlantic—

New York, Boston and Portland..	4,019
St. John..	13,453
North Sydney..	414
Halifax..	11,161
Quebec..	37,125
Total..	66,172

Pacific—

Vancouver..	674
Victoria..	834
Total..	1,508

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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STATEMENT OF DETENTIONS AND REJECTIONS FOR MEDICAL CAUSES AT OCEAN PORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

Causes.	Halifax.		Montreal.		New York.		Portland.		St. John.		Quebec.		Vancouver.		Victoria.		Totals.
	Det.	Rej.	Det.	Rej.	Det.	Rej.	Det.	Rej.	Det.	Rej.	Det.	Rej.	Det.	Rej.	Det.	Rej.	
Abortion.....											4						4
Adenitis.....											1						1
Amputated limb.....											5						5
Anaemia.....	1	1									2						4
Appendicitis.....											1						1
Asthma.....											1						1
Bronchitis.....											1						1
Cellulitis.....											1						1
Confinement.....									1		4						5
Conjunctivitis.....															6		6
Constipation.....																	1
Epilepsy.....	1	1									2	1					5
Fractured rib.....											1						1
General debility..					1						5						5
Gonorrhea.....					1						1				1	1	6
Heart disease.....					1						4	1			1		7
Imbecile.....															1		2
Impetigo.....											3						3
Infected arm.....											1						1
Insanity.....					1												2
Iritis.....											1						1
Measles.....	8							4									12
Medical observation..	1							11			13						25
Mental observation..											5	2					7
Mentally deficient..	1							6	1								8
Miscarriage.....											5						5
Neurasthenia.....											1						1
Neuritis.....											2						2
Observation of eyes.....											1						3
Physically defective.....							1				2						3
Pleurisy.....	1																2
Pneumonia.....											1						1
Poor physique.....											4	1					5
Scabies.....											1				18	2	21
Scarlet fever.....	1																1
Seasickness.....																	1
Trachoma.....	1	1									1		1				3

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Tuberculosis.....	8
Ulcer of stomach.....	1
Venereal disease.....	3
Totals.....	173

SUMMARY OF DETENTIONS AND REJECTIONS AT OCEAN PORTS.

	Detentions.	Rejections.
Halifax.....	15	3
Montreal.....
New York.....	3	3
Portland.....
St. John.....	23	1
Quebec.....	84	10
Vancouver.....	1	..
Victoria.....	26	4
Totals.....	152	21

Total Detentions.....152
" Rejections..... 21

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STATEMENT OF DEPORTATIONS FOR MEDICAL CAUSES, AFTER ADMISSION TO CANADA, AT OCEAN PORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

<i>Causes.</i>	Halifax	Montreal	New York	Portland	St. John	Van-couver	Victoria	Total
Drug habit.....					1			1
Epoilepsy.....		1			1			2
Feeble-minded....		1			5			6
Insanity.....	1	32	14	2	14	3	1	67
Nephritis.....		1						1
Neurasthenia.....					1			1
Syphilis.....			1					1
Tuberculosis.....		1		1	4			6
Total.....	1	36	15	3	26	3	1	85

SUMMARY OF DEPORTATIONS AT OCEAN PORTS

	Deport
Halifax..	1
Montreal..	66
New York..	15
Portland..	3
St. John..	26
Vancouver..	3
Victoria..	1
Total deportations..	85

(3) FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY

This branch of the service was originated in 1884, under the Department of Inland Revenue, by the appointment of the late W. H. Sugden Evans as Chief Analyst. In September, 1918, the branch was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, and on September 1, 1919, to the Department of Health. The present is therefore the first report of work done under the ægis of the Department of Health.

The organization of this branch involves central laboratories at Ottawa with a technical staff (normal) of thirteen permanent employees, and three sub-laboratories, situated at Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver, each staffed by an analyst in charge and one assistant. It is hoped that provision will be made during the coming year for a fourth sub-laboratory at Montreal. Occasional assistance in routine work is supplied.

The sub-laboratories have proved themselves of value, not only in reducing the work which has heretofore been done at Ottawa, but in enabling work to be performed and reported upon with greater promptitude. This is particularly of importance where consignments of imported goods are held up for examination as a condition of delivery.

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The analyst in charge at Halifax reports work done during the year as follows. I may state that this sub-laboratory has been in commission since December, 1914:—

“According to the usual custom I submit herewith a detailed statement of work done, etc., in this sub-laboratory during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

No. Samples Received	Number Reported	Description	Date Reported
	12	Chop feed..	Apr. 9, 1919
	35	Cloves, whole and ground.	May 19
20	20	Sweet spirits of Nitre	June 7
22	22	Flour.....	" 16
4	4	Glutten flour.....	" 26
39	39	Seidlitz Powders..	" 26
38	38	Beer, ale, etc.....	Aug. 13
25	25	Packaged currants.....	" 13
62	62	Butter.....	Nov. 12
15	15	Registered stock feed..	Dec. 12
115	115	Summer drinks ..	" 12
7	7	Mapple butter..	" 18
56	56	Baking powder..	Jan. 21, 1920
75	75	Black pepper...	" 23
70	70	White pepper...	" 23
13	Fertilizers
561	595		
66	66	Special samples analyzed.—	
		26 Alcohol tests in beer, etc.	
		10 Customs export and imports—	
		7 Beans.	
		1 Sardines.	
		2 Export beer.	
		12 Butter, for Dept. of Agriculture.	
		6 Wood-pulp.	
		3 Oil shale.	
		3 Epsom salts.	
		2 Water.	
		1 Fertilizer.	
		1 Propeller bronze.	
		1 Oil.	
		1 Gasoline.	
627	661		

SUMMARY.

Total number of samples received.....	627	
“ “ reported.....	661	
Work on hand March 31, 1920.....	13	
Fees collected for analysis of special samples above mentioned.....	\$ 37	136 00
Number of prosecutions ordered.....		
Sweet spirits of nitre.....	2	
Butter.....	2	
Maple butter.....	6	
Pepper.....	19	
Registered stock feed.....	1	
Baking powder.....	7	
	37	
Number of prosecutions completed.....	14	
“ “ lost.....	0	
“ “ still pending.....	23	
Fines collected and deposited.....	\$	235 00
Costs “ “		141 00
Total revenue from fines and costs.....		376 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 512 00	

(Sgd.) G. C. FORWARD
Analyst in Charge

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The analyst in charge at Winnipeg reports as below. This sub-laboratory has been in commission since April, 1915:—

"I beg to report as follows for the Winnipeg laboratory during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. The work reported is as follows:—

INSPECTORS' SAMPLES

Fertilizers..	9
Olive oil..	15
Spirit of nitrous ether..	6
Maple butter..	6
Flour..	26
Seidlitz powders..	4
Maple syrup..	3
Gluten flour..	1
Camphor..	2
Packaged currants..	14
Malted liquors..	14
Butter..	70
Registered stock feeds..	25
Shorts..	3
Baking powders..	54
White pepper..	87
Black pepper..	98
Egg albumen..	1
Inspectors' samples..	495

OCCASIONAL SAMPLES

Samples submitted for alcohol determinations..	90
Samples from shipments in Customs Bonds—	
Beans..	23
Evaporated apples..	1
Samples submitted by Department of Agriculture—	
Butter..	39
Canned peas..	29
Vinegar..	4
Water..	1
Milk..	1
Cream..	1
Glauber salts..	1
Marmalade..	1
Rum..	1
Gophericide..	1
Occasional samples..	205
Inspectors' samples..	495
Total samples..	700

During the year a shipment of Chinese egg albumen was stopped in transit and ordered shipped out of Canada as the product was found to contain large excess of zinc. Seizures were made of several small stocks of cottonseed oil being sold as pure olive oil. A shipment of some 5,600 pounds of "maple syrup" was seized and declared forfeited to the Crown, the product being found not to be pure maple syrup.

(Sgd.) E. L. C. FORSTER,
Analyst in Charge.

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Mr. J. A. Dawson, analyst in charge at Vancouver, which sub-laboratory has been in commission since February, 1915, reports as follows:—

I submit herewith statement of samples examined during the fiscal year 1919-20:—

Date Reported	Description	J.A.D.	W.H.H.	Total
April 7, 1919	Gluten flour.....		2	2
24	Sweet spirits of nitre.....		11	11
May 6	Seidlitz powder.....	9		9
	Sweet spirits of nitre.....		10	10
June 4	" ".....		10	10
25	Fertilizers.....		22	22
30	Flour.....		12	12
July 9	Gluten flour.....		2	2
Sept. 3	Seidlitz powders.....	20		20
13	Currants.....	33		33
18	Gum camphor.....	17		17
Oct. 22	Butter.....		53	53
Nov. 7	Beer.....	25		25
Dec. 11	Registered stock feeds.....		60	60
Feb. 11, 1920	Summer drinks.....		78	78
Mar. 23	Baking powders.....	58		58
27	Pepper.....		139	139
		162	399	561
	Special samples	404	203	607
	Totals.....	566	602	1,168

SPECIAL SAMPLES

Alcohol.. .. .	2	Maple butter.. .. .	6
Apples, evaporated.. .. .	9	" flavouring.. .. .	4
Arsenic in meat.. .. .	1	" sugar.. .. .	5
Beans.. .. .	515	" syrup.. .. .	5
Beer.. .. .	3	Marshmallow paste.. .. .	1
Bran.. .. .	1	Milk, evaporated.. .. .	6
Butter.. .. .	2	Milk, whole.. .. .	68
Coffee.. .. .	1	Oil, salad.. .. .	1
Corn, canned.. .. .	2	Oilcake.. .. .	1
Egg, dried albumen.. .. .	14	Soup, canned.. .. .	1
" " yolk.. .. .	5	Sugar.. .. .	2
" " whole.. .. .	4	Vanilla extract.. .. .	2
Epsom salts.. .. .	2	Whisky.. .. .	1
Face cream.. .. .	1	Wine.. .. .	2
Feed, stock.. .. .	2		
Fertilizer.. .. .	2	Total.. .. .	607
Fish meal.. .. .	1		
Fish paste.. .. .	1		
Sodium hydroxide solution supplied.. .. .		2	Winchesters

(Sgd.) J. A. DAWSON,
Analyst in Charge.

The work done in this branch falls naturally under two heads which may be designated as police work and investigatory work. Most of the work done at the sub-laboratories is of the first-named order, and is concerned with supplying the evidence necessary for conviction in violations of the various Acts administered by this department. The investigatory work is of no less importance, and has for its object the accumulation of such information regarding the nature of specific classes of foods, drugs, fertilizers, etc., as may enable standards to be defined, and limits of variation to be fixed, in accordance with the requirements of these Acts. Owing to the limitations of staff at the sub-laboratories, and to the necessity for immediate supervision by the chief analyst, this class of work has been mainly carried out at the central laboratories at Ottawa.

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On occasion, however, some work of this character has been performed at the sub-laboratories and I would refer in illustration to the excellent report of Mr. Dawson (Vancouver) upon lard and lard substitutes, published as Bulletin No. 414.

I may here draw attention to the recognized advantages of specific standards for foods, provision for such standardization being made by section 26 of the Adulteration Act.

When an article is offered as milk, butter, pepper, flour, vinegar, etc., the purchaser should know that such article possesses a certain food value, is, in other words, a standard article of its kind. It may not be the very best of its kind, but it must not fall below a certain fixed minimum value designated as the legally established standard. It is unnecessary to describe it as pure or genuine, because the mere fact that it meets standard requirements makes it pure and genuine, in a legal sense. Conversely, if in any respect it fails to meet the established standard, this fact is sufficient to condemn it as adulterated, in the sense in which this term is used in the Act.

The practical value of standardization is seen when we come before the courts of law. Thus an article sold as milk must contain at least 3.25 per cent milk fat. It is not sufficient that the material in question has been produced by a cow to constitute it a legally vendable milk. There are doubtless many cows which at certain periods of the year and under certain conditions of age, time elapsed since calving, general health and individual idiosyncrasy, yield a milk of less than 3.25 per cent fat. In one sense this product may be regarded as milk, but in the legal sense, it is not milk, i.e., not standard milk, and, if offered as such is open to penalization under the Act, just as truly as though it had been skimmed or watered. Did no legal standard exist as a guide to the analyst in his decision, and the court in its findings, it is easy to conceive that almost endless litigation might be involved in every case of prosecution for adulterated milk.

There is another aspect of the matter, namely, the temptation of the producer to work down to the legal standard, and thus to make market samples no better than the legal standard demands. This phase of the question need not be discussed here further than to say that, as a matter of fact, the tendency to place on the market foods which, while they meet our standards, are as close to those standards as the law allows, must be acknowledged as governing production. For example, we forbid the presence of more than 16 per cent of water in butter, and inspection of the article proves that manufacturers place on the market very little butter containing notably less than 16 per cent of water, although some years ago a great deal of market butter contained no more than 8 to 12 per cent and occasional samples of farm-made butter are found to-day to contain no more than this. The advantages of standardization are, however, so greatly in excess of its disadvantages, if such actually exist, that justification for legal standards is acknowledged.

It is always within the power of the producer of a super-standard article to describe it in such a way as to claim for it any superiority actually possessed by it.

Standards have been fixed for a great number of the most important food species; and these standards will continue to be improved and made more definite by revision as our knowledge of the subject increases. It is, of course, very important that, in the fixation of standards, the numerical constants accepted, shall not be such as to exclude from commerce any really valuable material, or to hamper production unnecessarily. Such action would tend unduly to raise the cost of living.

The only article investigated during the past year, with a view to standardization, and in regard to which our work justifies finality, is cloves, defined by Order in Council of May 12, 1919.

A reason for the limited amount of investigatory work performed during the year is found in the fact that three analysts left the employ of the department, for

higher salaries offered them by private employers, and a fourth was absent from October, 1919, being granted leave,, without salary, that he might carry out investigation as a post-graduate student, at the University of Toronto. It has been found impossible to fill existing vacancies with properly qualified men, at the salaries offered by the Civil Service Commission.

An important change in the inspectoral staff has been made during this year. Heretofore the work of inspection has been performed by men whose chief official duties were of another kind, related to the excise or to the preventive service. During this year, eleven out of a nominal staff of twenty-five inspectoral districts have been placed in charge of inspectors who give their whole time to this duty; and it is hoped that similar replacements by full-time men will be made in the remaining districts.

The work done at Ottawa during the fiscal year now reported comprises the following:—

Acetaldehyde..	2	Maple sugar..	11
Acid..	3	Maple syrup..	17
Ale..	1	Milk..	68
Alcohol..	10	Milk powder..	1
Aspirin..	2	Molasses..	1
Bacon..	1	Mustard..	7
Baking powder..	5	Oil..	26
Beans..	92	Oilcloth..	2
Beer..	4	Olive oil..	25
Butter..	190	Oysters..	1
Cake..	3	Paraldehyde..	1
Calcium carbide..	1	Paint..	26
Castor oil..	1	Patent medicines..	36
Cheese..	14	Peanut butter..	1
Chocolate cake..	7	Peas..	5
Coffee..	4	Pepper..	3
Colouring matter..	3	Pepper shells..	1
Confectionery..	2	Poppy seed..	1
Cocoa..	9	Preservative..	1
Coca cola..	5	Rennet..	1
Crabapple oil..	1	Salad oil..	4
Cream..	1	Salmon..	25
Cream of tartar..	3	Salt..	1
Crotonaldehyde..	1	Screenings..	3
Currants..	1	Sewage..	10
Disinfectant..	1	Snuff..	1
Dubbin..	1	Soap..	25
Dutch cleanser..	1	Stock feed..	21
Enamels..	6	Sugar..	11
Evaporated egg..	1	Sweet oil..	1
Fertilizers..	260	Tags..	2
Flavouring extracts..	2	Tar..	1
Floor wax..	18	Turpentine..	1
Flour..	213	Urine..	2
Gasolene..	2	Vanilla extract..	7
Ginger..	1	Varnish..	8
Honey..	6	Vinegar..	2
Ink..	4	Water..	12
Izal..	2	Weed seeds..	1
Jam..	5	Wine..	2
Lime-juice..	2		
Linseed oil..	1	Total..	1,275
Liquors..	3		
Maple butter..	7		

A critical examination of labels to the number of 205 has been made and reported.

The following reports have been issued in bulletin form:—

BULLETINS ISSUED		
No. of Bulletin	Nature	Number of Samples
427	Clove, Whole and Ground.. . . .	219
428	Chop Feed.. . . .	120
429	Lime-Juice.. . . .	60
430	Linseed Oil and Substitutes.. . . .	144
431	Sweet Spirits of Nitre.. . . .	184
432	Turpentine as a Paint Material.. . . .	118
433	Seidlitz Powders.. . . .	198
434	Diabetic Foods.. . . .	28
435	Currants.. . . .	111
436	Butter.. . . .	302
437	Beer.. . . .	153
438	Registered Stock Food.. . . .	205
Total.. . . .		1,842

Prosecutions instituted number 239. Nature of samples:—

Baking power.. . . .	21	Milk.. . . .	43
Butter.. . . .	26	Mustard.. . . .	1
Chocolate cake.. . . .	3	Olive oil.. . . .	13
Chop feed.. . . .	13	Pepper.. . . .	9
Coffee.. . . .	1	Registered feed.. . . .	30
Cream of tarter.. . . .	4	Salad oil.. . . .	1
Currants.. . . .	3	Seidlitz power.. . . .	10
Evaporated milk.. . . .	3	Sweet spirits of nitre.. . . .	24
Fertilizers.. . . .	4	Table sugar.. . . .	2
Lime-juice.. . . .	12		
Maple butter.. . . .	10	Total.. . . .	239
Maple sugar.. . . .	4		
Maple syrup.. . . .	2		

(4) OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS

On December 31, 1919, Chapter 25, entitled "An Act to Amend the Opium and Drug Act," 10 George V, was brought into force by proclamation of the Governor in Council, published in the issue of the *Canada Gazette* of the aforementioned date.

This Act superseded Orders in Council P.C. 1011 and P.C. 1012, under the authority of which the Department of Trade and Commerce administered the licensing of the imports and exports of narcotics up to December 31, 1919.

On February 26, 1920, Order in Council No. P.C. 433 was passed, placing the administration of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Chapter 17, 1-2, George V, under the control and supervision of the Department of Health.

Prior to this date, the Opium and Drug Act was not under the supervision of any one department.

On February 26, 1920, Order in Council P.C. 434 was passed adding to the schedule of the Opium and Drug Act, after the word "Opium,"—"or its preparations, or any opium alkaloids, or their derivatives; or any salts or preparations or opium alkaloids or their derivatives."

This branch was only established on the 1st January, 1920, and its operations were very limited during the first three months of its existence.

(5) PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINES

At the commencement of the fiscal year April 1, 1919, this branch, under the control of the Department of Trade and Commerce, was administering the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act of 1908, the Agricultural Fertilizers Act of 1909, and the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act of 1909.

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The fundamental principle of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act of 1908 was to control the proportions of deleterious drugs in proprietary or patent medicines, or require the manufacturers to declare the presence of such drugs upon the labels and wrappers. The drugs referred to were enumerated in the schedule to the law.

The object of the Agricultural Fertilizers Act of 1909 and the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act of 1909 was to require the manufacturers to place upon the packages, or tags attached thereto, the fertilizing value of his fertilizer, and the feeding value of his feeding stuff in terms prescribed by these Acts.

The two first-named laws were revised by amendments which became operative on the 7th July, 1919, and the 1st June, 1920, respectively.

A few of the important changes included in the new Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act affecting medicines subject to its provisions, are as follows:—

1. A separate registration number, the fee for which is \$2, must be procured for each internal and external medicine, and an annual license obtained at the rate of \$1 per preparation.

2. The use of opium, or any of its derivatives, is forbidden in internal medicines.

3. The proportions of scheduled drugs contained in each medicine per maximum dose must be furnished the department under affidavit, and also printed on the labels and wrappers.

4. Preparations must not be represented as "cures;" and misleading and exaggerated advertisements are prohibited.

5. An advisory board was established for the purpose of fixing the single and daily doses of scheduled drugs, and deciding the medication of preparations containing alcohol in excess of 2½ per cent.

The amended Fertilizers Act increased the license fee to \$8, \$16, or \$24 per brand, according as the fertilizer contains one, two, or three of the following ingredients, that is to say, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The Act of 1908 required that only a single license fee of \$5 be paid annually, in order to procure a license authorizing the sale of all brands registered by a manufacturer or his agent.

This branch was taken over by the Department of Health on the 1st September, 1919.

(6) MARINE HOSPITALS SERVICE

This branch of the public service was heretofore administered by the Department of Marine, and was transferred to the Department of Health on the 1st November, 1919.

Under the provisions of Chapter 113, Canada Shipping Act, Part V (Sick and Distressed Mariners), dues of 1½ cent per ton, registered tonnage, are levied on every vessel entering any port in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. Vessels of a burden of 100 tons or less pay dues once in each calendar year; those of more than 100 tons, registered tonnage, pay three times in each calendar year.

The officers and seamen of all fishing vessels not registered in Canada do not pay dues, nor participate in the benefits accruing therefrom, but such vessels registered in Canada may pay dues and participate in the benefits.

The Act does not apply to Ontario, therefore no sick mariners' dues are collected from that province.

In consideration of the payment of these dues, sick and distressed mariners belonging to vessels on which said duty has been paid are entitled to gratuitous treatment. The expenditure for such treatment is defrayed out of the appropriation voted by Parliament for that purpose.

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Quebec.—In the province of Quebec sick mariners are treated at the following places:—

Quebec.—Jeffrey Hale and Hotel-Dieu hospitals.

Montreal.—Montreal General and Notre Dame hospitals; contagious diseases at Alexandra and St. Paul's hospitals.

Three Rivers.—St. Joseph's hospital.

Chicoutimi.—Hotel-Dieu St Valier.

Murray Bay.—St. Joseph hospital.

Sorel.—General hospital.

St. Johns.—St. John hospital.

Nova Scotia.—Marine hospitals are maintained at Louisburg, Lunenburg, and Sydney.

Halifax.—Seamen are treated at the Victoria General hospital; contagious diseases are treated at the City Health Board hospital.

Pictou.—Pictou Cottage hospital.

North Sydney.—Hamilton Memorial hospital.

New Glasgow.—Aberdeen hospital.

Antigonish.—St. Martha's hospital.

Windsor.—Payzant Memorial hospital.

Amherst.—Highland View hospital.

Yarmouth.—Yarmouth hospital.

Springhill.—Springhill Cottage hospital.

New Brunswick.—A Marine hospital is maintained at Douglastown.

St. John.—Seamen are treated at the General Public hospital; contagious diseases are treated at the City Health Board hospital.

Moncton.—Moncton hospital.

Campbellton.—Hotel Dieu hospital.

Bathurst.—James Dunn hospital.

St. Stephens.—Chipman Memorial hospital.

Prince Edward Island.—

Charlottetown.—Charlottetown hospital; Prince Edward Island hospital.

Summerside.—Prince County hospital.

British Columbia.—

Victoria.—St. Joseph's hospital.

Vancouver.—St. Paul's hospital.

Prince Rupert.—Prince Rupert General hospital.

New Westminster.—St. Mary's hospital.

Nanaimo.—Nanaimo hospital.

Ladysmith.—Ladysmith hospital.

Chemanius.—Chemanius hospital.

Union Bay.—Cumberland hospital.

Where there is no marine or designated hospital, the collector of customs makes best provisions possible for the treatment of sick mariners, at private or public boarding houses.

The total amount of sick mariners dues collected for the fiscal year 1919-20 was of \$78,227.04.

The total number of vessels which paid dues during the year was 3,027, and the number of seamen on these vessels was 71,778.

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The following statement shows the number of seamen treated, the number of days of hospital treatment and the expenditure by provinces:—

Province	Number of seamen	Days treat- ment	Expend- iture
			\$
Nova Scotia	1,010	11,018	39,634 68
New Brunswick.	415	4,264	15,853 11
Prince Edward Island.	55	516	1,717 62
Quebec..	623	6,797	17,743 15
British Columbia	449	5,189	12,590 50
General Account			1,347 30
	2,552	27,784	88,886 36

(7) VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

The sum of \$200,000 was granted by the Dominion Government for combatting venereal diseases in co-operation with the provinces.

Of this amount, \$10,000 was to be granted to the National Council for Combatting Venereal Diseases, and \$10,000 was retained for carrying on the work of this department.

The balance was to be divided among the provinces, in proportion to the population, and it was agreed, by the representatives of the provinces at the meeting of the Dominion Council of Health, held in Ottawa in October, that the provincial grants should be distributed in two half payments; the first to be given on the application of the interested province on its assurance that at least an equal amount of the province's money would be spent on the work; the second to be given six months after the first, and when the Department of Health is satisfied that real substantial work has been done.

The following agreement was entered into by the provinces accepting the grant:—

1. Establishment of clinics with specialist physicians in charge of treatment; with sufficient assistants to carry on the work efficiently and gratis to the patients.
2. Hospital beds for indoor patients; all treatment gratis.
3. Diagnostic laboratories for venereal disease work.
4. Efficient treatment for inmates of jails and places of detention.
5. A specialist in venereal disease diagnosis, treatment and propaganda to carry out the venereal disease work of the provinces.

Grants were made as follows:—

Alberta..	\$ 5,989 81
Ontario..	28,736 84
Nova Scotia..	5,286 93
Saskatchewan..	7,680 82
Manitoba..	6,305 60
New Brunswick..	3,758 92
British Columbia..	7,314 10
Quebec..	23,694 40
National Council for Combating V.D..	5,000 00
Total..	\$93,767 42

(8) PUBLICITY AND STATISTICS

Library.—Some 2,000 books were transferred from the Commission of Conservation to this department, which were sorted out and placed in order so that they might be referred to as desired. Considerable time was then spent in going over catalogues and referring to other departmental libraries for the purpose of ascertaining what books were available to bring the library up to as satisfactory a completion as possible.

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Mailing Lists.—As one of the most important items of the work of this branch would be the dissemination of publicity and statistics gathered together by this branch, considerable time and effort were spent in the getting together of up-to-date mailing lists covering the medical profession, dentists, veterinary surgeons, druggists, both wholesale and retail, women's institutes, in fact all branches of the public that would be interested in the information it was expected would be distributed.

Plans were made and the matter very thoroughly gone into for the starting of a monthly bulletin, which would be distributed throughout Canada, showing the various activities not only of this department, but the provincial and municipal branches of public health.

The Canadian Asociation for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was asisted in the getting out of a reprint of a book covering "Tuberculosis, its Cure and Prevention"; and a large number of these were distributed individually, as well as quantities sent out to the different provinces and other associations in bulk.

The matter of publications, which it would, in all probability, be necessary to issue, was carefully considered, and while no publications were actually gotten out, preliminary details necessary before such issues could be printed were gotten together.

Arrangements were made whereby morbidity and mortality statistics would be obtained regularly from the different provinces, as well as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which data it was intended should be distributed in such a way as to permit of comparisons being made between the various sections of the Dominion.

(9) STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Appropriation.		Expenditure.		Balance Unexpended	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
54	Quarantine, lazarettoes and Public Works Health Act..	241,000	00	222,505	78	18,494	22
330	Adulteration of food, etc.....	70,000	00	42,001	77	27,998	23
330	Proprietary or patent medicines.....	3,000	00	2,985	42		14 58
418	Salary of deputy minister.....	6,000	00	4,290	32	1,709	68
418	*Salaries of staff and contingencies.....	60,000	00	26,802	54	33,197	46
225)							
498,	Marine hospitals.....	97,500	00	88,886	36	8,613	64
War	Housing (from November 1, 1919).....	8,000	00	6,022	29	1,977	71
522	For combatting venereal diseases.....	200,000	00	93,767	42	106,232	58
		685,500	00	487,261	90	198,238	10

*The officials transferred to the Department of Health, paid from Civil Government Salaries, were paid by the department from which they were transferred to March 31, 1920.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920.

Service.	Total Revenue.		Refunds.	Net Revenue.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
A. Adulteration of food..	11,492	57	28 42	11,464	15
B. Feeding stuffs..	758	00		758	00
C. Fertilizers	10,389	00		10,389	00
D. Patent medicines.	4,302	00	18 00	4,284	00
E. Sick mariners' daes.	78,686	01	458 97	78,227	04
Casual Revenue..	2,034	80		2,034	80
Total revenue	107,662	38	505 39	107,156	99

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"A" ADULTERATION OF FOOD REVENUE FOR 1919-20.

	Analysis.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Costs.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	149 00	585 00	249 20	983 20
New Brunswick.....	31 00	150 00	56 00	237 00
Prince Edward Island.....	10 00	50 00	18 00	78 00
Quebec.....	105 25	3,439 75	605 00	4,150 00
Ontario.....	2,158 00	1,117 00	497 95	3,772 95
Manitoba.....	189 00	485 00	198 00	872 00
Saskatchewan.....	29 00	60 00	24 00	113 00
Alberta.....		235 00	12 00	247 00
British Columbia.....	70 00	725 00	241 00	1,036 00
	2,741 25	6,846 75	1,901 15	11,489 15
Less refunds.....		25 00		25 00
Net total.....	2,741 25	6,821 75	1,901 15	11,464 15

"B" FEEDING STUFFS REVENUE FOR 1919-20.

	Licenses.	Brands.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	5 00		5 00
Quebec.....	30 00	4 00	34 00
Ontario.....	295 00	196 00	491 00
Manitoba.....	45 00	4 00	49 00
Saskatchewan.....	10 00	4 00	14 00
Alberta.....	20 00	4 00	24 00
British Columbia.....	55 00	14 00	69 00
Foreign.....	70 00	2 00	72 00
Total.....	530 00	228 00	758 00

"C" FERTILIZERS REVENUE FOR 1919-20.

	Licenses.	Brands.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	1,173 00	86 00	1,259 00
New Brunswick.....	776 00	16 00	792 00
Quebec.....	712 00	52 00	764 00
Ontario.....	2,608 00	174 00	2,782 00
Manitoba.....	128 00	2 00	130 00
Alberta.....	144 00		144 00
British Columbia.....	320 00	18 00	338 00
Foreign.....	3,936 00	244 00	4,180 00
Total.....	9,797 00	592 00	10,389 00

“D.” PATENT MEDICINES REVENUE FOR 1919-20.

	Certifi- cates.	Registra- tion Fees.	License Fees.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$, cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	14 00	32 00	16 00	62 00
New Brunswick.....	9 00	42 00	21 00	72 00
Prince Edward Island.....		2 00	1 00	3 00
Quebec.....	88 00	600 00	300 00	988 00
Ontario.....	182 05	1,202 00	601 00	1,985 05
Manitoba.....	10 00	32 00	16 00	58 00
Saskatchewan.....	2 00	4 00	2 00	8 00
Alberta.....	4 00	36 00	20 00	60 00
British Columbia.....	14 00	38 00	19 00	71 00
Foreign.....	46 95	632 00	316 00	994 95
	370 00	2,620 00	1,312 00	4,302 00
Less refunds.....		12 00	6 00	18 00
Net total.....	370 00	2,608 00	1,306 00	4,284 00

“E.” SICK MARINERS’ DUES COLLECTIONS FOR 1919-20.

Province.	Total Revenue.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	22,818 32	276 32	22,542 00
New Brunswick.....	14,395 63		14,395 63
Prince Edward Island.....	186 13		186 13
Quebec.....	26,444 94	66 57	26,378 37
British Columbia.....	14,840 99	116 08	14,724 91
	78,686 01	458 97	78,227 04

(10) CHILD WELFARE

The appointment of Chief of the Division of Child Welfare in the Department of Health was announced by the Civil Service Commission on Saturday, April 10. There is, therefore, not any report of the Division of Child Welfare for the official year ending March 31, 1920.

(11) HOUSING

The administration of the Housing Project under the constitution of the Housing Committee of the Cabinet was transferred by Order in Council P.C. 2204 to the Department of Health as of date November 1, 1919.

The activities of the branch at this date were as follows:—

Preparing standards and recommendations in connection with provincial housing schemes and considering modifications from time to time.

Preparing draft schemes and amendments thereof for Provincial Governments. schemes and considering modifications from time to time.

Preparing draft schemes and amendments thereof for provincial Governments.

Considering and discussing amendments proposed by provincial officials re schemes. Advising regarding details and administration.

Reporting with regard to compliance of schemes with federal requirements after study of schemes.

Conferring with Provincial Governments, municipalities with provincial consent, regarding local application of Government loan and standards.

Preparing model plans and for that purpose studying plans in other countries, and collecting data re materials, standardization, ventilation, sanitation, costs, etc.

Advising regarding planning of sites so as to secure economy in local improvements and housing.

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Collecting data regarding existing housing conditions as to shortage, increase of costs and rentals, and methods of reducing costs and rentals.

Preparing comparative information regarding methods of standardization, costs of construction, town planning procedure, etc.

Preparing reports from time to time and dealing with extensive correspondence.

Collecting data and advising regarding schemes of reconstruction of slum areas.

Co-operating with the various departments in removing causes of bad housing conditions and effecting remedies where such conditions already exist, having regard to the importance of housing and its connection with industries and transportation in town planning schemes.

The following is a brief summary of what has been accomplished under the terms of the Federal Loan in the provinces of the Dominion.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Act passed but no general housing scheme prepared.

According to the Act a soldier, or the widow or the widowed mother of a soldier, may be advanced 90 per cent of the value of the house, land and improvements, where land is owned by the housing commission. Civilians must purchase land from the commission and are advanced 90 per cent of the value of house and improvements.

In general a municipality is required to deposit debentures with provinces as security, and may also be required to assign to the provinces securities obtained from owners of land.

NOVA SCOTIA

Act passed and Federal conditions complied with. Soldier, widow or widowed mother may be advanced 100 per cent of the value of house, land and improvements, where the land has been acquired by a housing commission. Civilians must purchase the land (or advance 10 per cent of the value of house, land and improvements) from commission.

Municipality deposits debentures with provinces without limiting borrowing powers. Several towns have appointed housing commissions and it is expected that there will be at least one hundred houses commenced this spring.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Act passed and Federal conditions complied with. The Act mentions "particularly returned soldiers."

Municipality provides security without limiting borrowing powers. Some fifty houses (all frame without heating) have been built in New Brunswick under the Act.

QUEBEC

Act passed and Federal conditions complied with. Preamble to Act states "particularly for returned soldiers and workmen of town."

Municipality arranges for loan without limiting its borrowing powers.

The Director of Housing in Quebec has laid down the principle that garden suburbs are to be developed in the neighbourhood of chief industrial centres. It is understood that altogether some twenty houses are now completed or in course of erection. There is, however, a large programme for the development of garden suburbs in the near future.

Amendments to the General Housing Scheme passed on the 17th May, 1919, were approved by Order in Council P.C. 1090 on the 19th May, 1920, which provides:—

1. That if the city of Montreal appoints a commission under the provisions of the Quebec Housing Act of 1919, the approval of the Provincial Director of Housing shall not be required for the building scheme of the said city of Montreal.

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2. For obtaining the benefit of the amendments of the Federal project set out in the Orders in Council of the Dominion Government, P.C. 1766 of 1919 and P.C. 639 of 1920.

3. The transfer of land from the owner to the municipality and the subsequent reconveyance of land and building, when constructed, to the owner after a certain percentage of the cost has been met by the owner.

ONTARIO

Act passed and federal conditions complied with. A provincial loan has also been provided. Municipalities deposit debentures with province without limiting borrowing powers.

Returned soldiers are granted the same advantages as under the Nova Scotia Act. There have been about 1,200 houses built, due to the activities of the Housing Director, and an efficient technical staff with the aid of local housing commissions.

In addition to the foregoing action the province of Ontario has enacted this session the "Municipal Housing Act, 1920," which is very similar to the Ontario Housing Act of 1919, except that instead of enjoying the federal loan at five per cent, debentures issued by the municipalities and guaranteed by the province, will probably mean money at six per cent to the owner building a house. Also, while the maximum cost of house and land, according to the 1919 Act, is \$4,500, according to the "Municipal Housing Act, 1920," this becomes \$5,100.

MANITOBA

Act passed and Federal conditions complied with. This is largely an enabling Act. Returned soldiers, as defined in the Civil Service Act, are to receive preference over all other applicants for loan. According to latest reports, the various municipalities bordering the city of Winnipeg are taking advantage of the Act. Over seventy houses have been built and are occupied, while twice that number are in course of erection, and it is expected that about 350 will be built this year. Manitoba intends to make a provincial grant of \$1,000,000 in addition to the Federal loan.

SASKATCHEWAN

Act passed applying only to returned members of His Maesty's forces. Otherwise it is similar to the Manitoba Act and is an enabling Act only. No general housing scheme has been prepared to comply with the Federal housing conditions, therefore the Act is inoperative. This is due, it is understood, largely to the inability of the province to recommend an increase in the borrowing powers of the municipalities at the present time.

A housing scheme was submitted by this province on the 14th May, 1920, and has been approved.

ALBERTA

No Act has yet been passed, although it is understood it is being considered.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Act passed and Federal conditions complied with. This is largely an enabling Act and gives special preference to returned soldiers. The Government may convey free land to soldiers as defined in the Soldiers' Land Act, or to municipalities in connection with better housing for soldiers. The Act as administered up to the present, it is understood, has applied solely to returned soldiers. There are fifty houses built and occupied, ninety houses under construction, and the number of houses expected to be built this year is between two and three hundred.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. AMYOT,
Deputy Minister.